The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4428 號八十二百四千四第 日八初月二十年未辛治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 1872. 三拜禮 號七十月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 16, RESOLUTION, Brit. sch., 149, J. Stabell, Saigon 14th December, Cape St. James 17th, 3,700 piculs Rice.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

Jan. 16, RADAMA, French ship, 477, Manmus, Whampoa 14th January, Ballast.—F. DEGENAER.

Jan. 16, MADURA, North Ger. bg., 275, Foss, Whampoa 14th January.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Jan 16, RONA, Brit. steamer, 765, Lamont, Canton 16th January, General.—OLYPHANT & Co.

Jan. 16, ALDEBARAN, French bk, 400, Laurent, Bangkok 23rd November, 6,500 piculs Rice.—F. DEGENAER.

Departures.

None.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 16TH JANUARY.

Enterprise, str., for London.
Competitor, for New York.
Anna Bella, for Cape St. James.
Globe, for Saigon.
Nuevo Constante, for Manila.

Passengers.

None.

Reports.

The French bark *Aldebaran* reports left Bangkok on 23rd November, experienced very strong N.E. and Easterly winds, attended with high sea throughout the passage; at times blowing a complete gale from the Northward.

The British schooner *Resolution* reports left Saigon 12th December, and Cape St. James on the 17th, experienced strong N. Easterly gales with heavy weather throughout the passage, the seas sweeping the decks, and the wind at times blowing a hurricane from the N.E.

Auction Sales To-day.

MARQUES & Co.
Sundry Articles.

AYRES & Co.
Japanese Ware, &c.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1,245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 *F, Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS.

WITH these Wells a permanent water supply may be obtained in almost any situation, in one hour's time, and at a very small cost. One of these Wells may be seen at work at the office of the undersigned, from whom all information on the subject may be obtained.

WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects, Civil Engineers, &c.
7, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872. tf 21

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Cable between Singapore, Saigon, and Hongkong).

THE following notification is from the Official Journal of Saigon, in reference to two bouys recently placed by the French Government to mark the shore ends of the above cable landed at Cape St. James.

J. W. FULLER,
Manager.
Singapore, 6th December, 1871.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES landed at Cape St James are now marked by two large buoys painted red with black stripes on the upper portion; they are moored on a North and South line. The South buoy is placed at 8 cables length to the West of the extreme point of the Cape in about 6 fathoms water. The North buoy is on a line formed by the two points which mark the entrance to Cocoa Nut Bay, and is situated at about 5 cables length from the bight of the Bay in about 3 fathoms water.

Vessels must not anchor on or within this line neither to the East of the Buoys, nor use the latter for mooring.

Le Commandant de la Marine,
(Signed) CH. BAEHME.
1m 2196 Saigon, 11th November, 1871.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

MR. A. CONIL will assume the charge of the Principal Agency of the Messageries Maritimes at Hongkong, from and after the 28th day of December, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. BERTRAND.
tf 2240 Hongkong, 29th December, 1871.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

FOR SALE.

A PHAETON, last American style, with India Rubber Springs, complete.
A pair of Java PONIES.
An American BILLIARD TABLE, complete, with Cues, &c. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1916 Hongkong, 7th November, 1871.

鋪煙宋呂馨元廣

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has all sorts of Old CIGARS, HAVANA, CAVITE and MANILA, in small and large boxes, best TOBACCO, and prepared TOBACCO for Sale at an agreeable prices.

For particulars, apply to
KWONG YUEN HING,
No. 61, Queen's Road,
Next to the entrance of the Central Market.
6m 1464 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL-5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Julius Monke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Wm. Lemann, Esq. | G. F. Weller, Esq.
H. Melchers, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

Bankers.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.
Underwriter. *Secretary.*
JOHN JOSEPH TIDD. JOSEPH ANGUS.

DURING each year it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their paid-up Capital, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, so soon as practicable after the expiration of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the results of the business, due provision being made for all outstanding risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent. of the residue, will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

COAST OF CHINA.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHAPEL ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

ON the 15th instant, the Chapel Island Light was lighted. The apparatus is Dioptric, of the First Order, shewing all round the horizon a Fixed White Light, varied by Flashes at intervals of half a minute. The centre of the light is 227 feet above High Water, and in clear weather it will be visible 22 nautical miles. The lighthouse is 63 feet in height from base to vane. The tower is painted black, with the exception of the parapet, and window facings, which are of granite unpainted. The Light-keepers' dwellings and surrounding wall are painted white. The light-house is situated in Lat. 24° 10' 18" N., and Long. 118° 13' 30" E.

NOTE.

MASTERS of Vessels passing near the island when bound into Amoy, are requested to note any Signals that may be made to them from the Island, to render assistance if necessary and possible, and to report the same to the Commissioner of Customs on their arrival at Amoy.

A. M. BISBEE,
Divisional Inspector.
Custom House,
Harbour Master's Office,
Amoy, 16th November, 1871. 3m 2006

COTES DE CHINE.

PHARE DE CHAPEL ISLAND.

AVIS est donné aux navigateurs qu'à partir du 15 courant le feu du phare de Chapel Island a été établi. L'appareil est Dioptrique, de premier ordre et à feu blanc fixe varié à intervals d'une demie minute par des éclats de lumière. La hauteur du plan focal est de 227 pieds anglais au dessus de la haute mer. Sa portée est de 22 miles marins en temps clair. La tour a 63 pieds anglais de hauteur de la base à la girouette; elle est peinte en noir, à l'exception du parapet et de la façade des fenêtres qui sont de granit non peint. Les logements des gardiens et les murs environnants sont peints en blanc. Le phare est situé par Latitude N. 24° 10' 18," et par Longitude E. 115° 53' 30".

AVIS.

LES Capitaines de navires passant auprès de l'île se rendant à Amoy, sont priés de remarquer les signaux qu'on peut leur faire de l'île, de rendre tout secour nécessaire et possible, et d'en faire le rapport au Commissaire des Douanes à leur arrivée à Amoy.

Douanes d'Amoy,
Bureau du Capitaine de Port,
16 Novembre, 1871.
A. M. BISBEE,
3m 2097] *Inspecteur Divisionaire.*

PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

REGINA v. ABDOOL MOUSSA AND NOOR MAHOMED CAMISSA.

IN the Press, and will be published in a *few* days, in 8vo., price 50 cents, the recent Articles that appeared in the Hongkong *Daily Press* and the *China Mail* respecting this case, with an appendix containing a full Report of the Trial, and the principal evidence taken before the CHIEF-JUSTICE in the Bankruptcy matter of ABDOOL RAHMAN JAMAL, and at the Magistracy.

Hongkong—
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay—
Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, and
Messrs. DORABJEE JUMSETJEE & Co., Booksellers.
tf 85 Hongkong, 11th January, 1872.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

FROM this date, there will be no fee charged for Policies issued by this Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1877 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

CARD.

AYRES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Weekly Sales every Monday, and Proceeds Paid on Wednesdays.
tf 6 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRAVING DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2817 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam. The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Fourth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the *31st December* current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2087 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY *(Limited).*

THE DIVIDEND of Dollars Four Hundred and Fifty ($450) per Share, declared at the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be PAYABLE on or after 30th Inst. Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road, on application.

By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
1m 2234 Hongkong, 27th December, 1871.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THIS Association has declared a Dividend to Policy holders for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1871, of 15 per cent. on the net premium, payable at this Office, on and after January 1st, 18.2.

Policy holders are requested to send in particulars of their contributions.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1m 2226 Hongkong, 27th December, 1871.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at current Rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, and to a return as heretofore of 30% of the annual Nett Profits of the Company made pro rata on all Nett Premia contributed, a further Bonus out of the said Profits may be declared, payable in a like manner to such Contributors only, as at the time of contributing business on and after the 1st January, 1872, shall be registered as Shareholders, in the Company's Books.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

LOST.

A SMALL, Black Dog, long haired, resembling a Skye TERRIER, and answers to the name of "Wee Wee." A reward of $5 will be given, if required.

RICHARD DEACON,
1, College Gardens.
1w 86 Hongkong, 11th January, 1872.

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST.
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.

SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

CHAMPAGNE.

DE LOSSY & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, in one dozen Cases, quarts and pints. For Sale by

E. J. SAGE.
1m 40 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

JUST LANDED.

A GOOD assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS, at moderate prices.

AYRES & Co.
9 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

CALIFORNIA SEEDS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a fine and full assortment of Seeds of
CALIFORNIA TREES AND PLANTS.
Also, a general assortment of
VEGETABLE, FLOWER AND GRASS SEEDS,
DUTCH AND JAPAN BULBS,
FLOWERING PLANTS,
SHRUBS, FRUIT TREES, &c.
E. E. MOORE,
At the OLD STAND,
425, Washington St., San Francisco, California.
2m 2097] ☞ New Catalogues ready. [Dec. 6

Auctions.

WEEKLY SALE.

MARQUES & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 17th January, 1872, at noon,
At their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, (adjoining Mr. Driscoll's),—
A Small Invoice of White and Blue Letter PAPERS, Blotting and Printing PAPERS, Marmori PAPERS, CHAMPAGNE, BEER, OLD TOM, GIN, SOAP, Kerosine CHANDELIERS, Whitney CLOTHS, BLANKETS, and Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
113 Hongkong, 16th January, 1872.

SALE OF JAPANESE WARE.

AYRES & Co have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 17th day of January, 1872, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, at 2 P.M.,—
An Invoice of Handsomely-made Japanese WARE, consisting of large and small CABINETS, Work BOXES, Tea CADDIES, Card BOXES, TRAYS, Glove and Jewellery BOXES, Cigar BOXES.
Porcelain WARE.
Silver Inlaid Chess and Round TABLES.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
98 Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
18th January, 1872, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At Messrs. MACEWEN & Co.'s Godowns,—
For account of the concerned,
W.D.,—
40 Casks Barclay's STOUT, each 4 dozen Quarts.
20 Casks Barclay's STOUT, each 8 dozen Pints.
All more or less Damaged by Sea Water,
Ex "*Sea Belle.*"

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
121 Hongkong, 17th January, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 18th January, 1872, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
American TOBACCO.
Cases, each 10,000, Manila CIGARS.
Kerosine OIL.
Kerosine Lamp CHIMNEYS.
Barrels BEEF.
Australian BUTTER, in 5lbs. Tins.
CHOCOLATE.
Bales White Spanish CORKS.
Gilt CLOCKS.
American Octagon CLOCKS.
Watch SPRINGS.
Powder FLASKS.
Table and Dessert KNIVES.
Coloured FLANNEL, Black ALPACA, ORLEANS, SOCKS, BELTS, &c.
And,
An Invoice of Back SAWS from 10 to 12 in.
Hand SAWS " 10 to 28 in.
Also,
1 ANCHOR, 1,900 lbs.
1 Pair Boat DAVITS.
And, by Order,
SUNDRY EFFECTS of Deceased Seamen.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
122 Hongkong, 10th January, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AYRES & Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 19th day of January, 1872, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, at 2 P.M.,—
A quantity of Household and Office FURNITURE of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, such as Damask Covered COUCHES, CHAIRS, Arm and Easy CHAIRS, Dining TABLES, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Toilet TABLES and GLASSES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, ENGRAVINGS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE.
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
A Fine POINTER (just arrived) 18 months old.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
112 Hongkong, 16th January, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 20th January instant, at Crosby's Store, Queen's Road, at 11 A.M.,—
The following Obsolete and Damaged Government STORES, viz.: ACCOUTREMENTS, AXES, DUBBING, Side DRUMS, HAMMERS, HATCHETS, LAMPS, Horse Shoe NAILS, Tin POTS and PLATES, 2 Sets of Whitworth's TAPS and DIES, Chests of Carpenters', Wheelers', Farriers', and Smiths' TOOLS, &c., &c. About 600 pairs of Serge TROUSERS, about 500 BLANKETS and RUGS, quantities of Bed and Pillow CASES, Hospital CLOTHING, Duck FROCKS, SOU'WESTERS, &c., &c., and a number of TENTS, also quantities of Old IRON, BRASS, LEAD, CORDAGE, RAGS, &c., &c.

C. K. CLEEVE,
Assistant Controller.
Control Office,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1872. [100

NOTICE.

THE Commission appointed under the hand and seal of His Excellency Governor SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, K.C.M.G., C.B., &c., &c., to inquire into the condition of the Police Force of this Colony, having commenced its sittings, all Persons who have any evidence to offer on any of the matters enumerated in His Excellency's Memorandum No. 633, or who have any suggestions to offer for the greater efficiency of the Police Force, are requested to send their Names, with a *list* of the points on which they would wish to be examined, to the Secretary of the Commission, at the Supreme Court House.

ALFRED LISTER,
Secretary.
Supreme Court House, 1st January, 1872.

SUMMARY OF POINTS ON WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY SUGGESTS INQUIRY.

A. Crime during past six years.
B. Increase or decrease, cause of: How far due to individual exertion.
C. Reports and suggestions of Messrs. DEANE and RICE, especially of the latter.
D. Divided Authority.
E. Fusion of all classes of the Police.
F. Present organization: Suggestions for reform.
G. Sikhs, East Indians, and Negroes.
H. District Watchmen.
I. Police Fire Brigade. [1m 72

FOR SALE.

THAT Commodious HOUSE, No. 39, situated on the Praya Grande at Macao. The house has been lately enlarged and thoroughly repaired.

Apply to
GREGORIO J. RIBEIRO.
1w 110 Macao, 15th January, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. H. SEYMOUR GEARY, Mr. TOBIAS PIM, and Mr. JOHN F. SEAMAN, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL ROBERT MEUSER is this day admitted a partner in our firm at Hongkong and at Canton.

PAUL EHLERS & Co.
3m 27 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

MR. WILHELM REINERS is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

MELCHERS & Co.
3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. F. CLAUSS in our firm ceased on the 31st December, 1871, by mutual consent.

Hongkong and China, the 1st January, 1872.
1m 4] BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

THE business hitherto carried on at this port under the firm of DIRCKS & Co. will from this date be conducted under the Style or Firm of

DIRCKS & KRÜGER.

All outstanding accounts of the old Firm will be liquidated by Mr. HINE ANDE, DIRCKS, who will sign the firm in liquidation.

DIRCKS & Co.
1m 5 Swatow, 1st January, 1872.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. J. MURRAY FORBES in our firm has ceased. Mr. FREDK. DESANG HITCH, and Mr. HENRY DE COURCEY FORBES are admitted partners in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
1m 16 China, January 1st, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD HENRY GREEN and of Mr. JOSIAS BUEE PEARSON, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1871.

RUSSELL & STURGIS.
14d 64 Manila, 1st January, 1872.

THE undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port, under the Firm or Style of FREWIN & Co.

HENRY FREWIN.
EDWARD HERTON.
tf 17 Swatow, January 1st, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JULIUS MENKE in our firm ceased on the 31st of December, 1870.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong and China,
December 16th, 1871. [3m 2164

THE Partnership of HUTCHINGS AND CAMPBELL has been dissolved by Mutual consent.

FRANCIS HUTCHINGS.
PATRICK CAMPBELL.
3m 2125 Swatow, 7th December, 1871.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.

E. VINCENT.
tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.

J. SMITH & Co.
tf 1470 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Government of Japan will publish on the 11th Month (December) of each year, for the use of Mariners, a Descriptive List of all the Lighthouses, Lightships, Buoys, and Beacons, established by them—giving the characteristic appearance and correct bearing of each.

Mariners are requested not to purchase any List except that for the year current at the time of purchase; as changes may have taken place, and no reliance can be placed on any List which has been published for a preceeding year.

Copies of the List for the forthcoming year can now be obtained from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., at Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong; from Messrs. Kirby & Co., at Kobe; from Messrs. Adams & Co., at Nagasaki and also at the Lighthouse Office, Benten, Yokohama, Price 1 dollar 25 cents.

KOBU DAIJO KEN TODAI NO KAMI.
SANO TSUNE TAMI.
R. HENRY BRUNTON,
Engineer.
Public Works Department,
Section of Lighthouses,
Benten, Yokohama 11th Month, 4th Year of Meiji, December, 1871.
74 Yokohama, December 23rd, 1871.

ALFRED SINGER,
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, AND SINGING.
BALLS AND DANCE PARTIES ATTENDED.
PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS tuned and repaired by the month, or by special contract, on Moderate Terms.
PIANOS FOR HIRE.
Ladies and Gentlemen requiring the services of the above, will please address him care of the *Daily Press* Office.
tf 95 Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.

Apply to E. V. C., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*
tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 410 Hongkong, January, 1867.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.

For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of
BOKER'S BITTERS
in China—and purchasers are warned to beware of Spurious imitations.
tf 52 Hongkong, 6th January, 1872.

THE offices of the Undersigned, and His Netherlands Majesty's Consulate, have this day been REMOVED to the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
tf 14 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

Intimations.

HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

A HARBOUR RACE will be sailed on SATURDAY next, the 20th inst., open to all Yachts belonging to the Club.

PRIZES:—
First Prize .....$75.
Second Prize .....$25.

Time allowance, 15 seconds per ton. Course, &c., will be furnished to each competing Yacht. Entries to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary before 12 o'clock noon, on Friday next, 19th instant.

EDWARD BEART,
Honorary Secretary.
3d 124 Hongkong, 17th January, 1872.

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 4, Peohili Terrace, Elgin Street. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co
tf 118 Hongkong, 17th January, 1872.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, of Bank Bills, payable in Clean Mexican Dollars at Shanghai on demand, in exchange for *unchopped* Mexican Dollars, of the old coinage, at Hongkong, will be received by the undersigned until Noon on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, to the extent of $50,000.

C. K. CLEEVE,
Assistant Controller.
H.M.'s Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1872. [5d 111

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $8 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 114 Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 48, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of proposing and passing certain Special Resolutions altering Clauses Nos. 132 and 133 of the Articles of Association; so as to return 2/3rds of the profits to Contributing Shareholders or to Contributors generally, and apply the remaining third by way of dividend amongst shareholders, such changes to take effect from November 1st, 1871.

By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
22d 72 Hongkong, 9th January, 1872.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Half-Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on FRIDAY, the 2nd February, 1872, at half past three, P.M., for the purpose of Receiving the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the past six months, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

By order of the Directors,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
22d 84 Hongkong, 10th January, 1872.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Society, will be held at the Society's Office, Pedder Street Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the Second day of February next, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of proposing and passing special resolutions to the effect that from the 1st day of January, 1872, the profits of the Society instead of being divisible as provided by Clause No. 142 of the Articles of Association of the Society, shall be divided amongst the Shareholders in the manner following, viz., that the said profits shall be divided into three equal parts: that one-third part shall be payable to the Shareholders generally by way of dividend in proportion to the number of Shares held by each, and that the remaining two-thirds thereof shall be distributed amongst such of the Shareholders as shall have contributed business to the Society in proportion to their contributions.

By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
32d 11 Hongkong, 30th December, 1871.

NOTICE.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General MEETING of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, situate at No. 48, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 15th day February next, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming such special resolutions as may be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Thursday, 1st February, 1872.

By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
32d 99 Hongkong, 13th January, 1872.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Society will be held at the Society's Office, Pedder's Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of February next, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming such special resolutions as may be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Friday, 2nd February, 1872.

By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
43d 12 Hongkong, 30th December, 1871.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 1st March next, a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1871, in order that the distribution of 33⅓ per cent. of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be ascertained.

Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.

By order,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 34 Hongkong, 4th January, 1872.

FOR SALE.

A BROUGHAM, by Booker, with a moveable driving Seat, and
HARNESS, Silver Mounted, nearly new.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1983 Hongkong, 16th November, 1871.

Intimations.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE COMMITTEE beg to announce that a CONCERT
will be given by the MEMBERS of the above SOCIETY
ON
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
the 22nd instant,
AT
THE CITY HALL,
to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.

Price, $2,00 each.

The proceeds of the Concert will be given to the fund in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago Fire.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Hon. Secretary.
51 Hongkong, 8th January, 1872.

FANCY BALL.

BY Special request, a Masquerade Ball will take place at the
LUSITANO THEATRE.
TO-MORROW,
THURSDAY, THE 18TH JANUARY, 1872.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette.....$1.00
Boxes for 6 persons.....10.00
Tickets may be obtained at the door of the Theatre on the evening of the Ball.
Doors open at 8.30 P.M., to commence at 9 P.M.
106 Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking cargo at through rates to HANKOW).

THE U. S. N. Company's Steamer
"RONA,"
will be despatched for the above port THIS AFTERNOON, the 17th instant, at 5 o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
1d 117 Hongkong, 17th January, 1872.

P. BENNETT, W. H. HENRIQUES.
D. H. TILLSON & Co.,
BAKERS, COMPRADORES, AND
NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
KOBE (HIOGO),
JAPAN.
6m 120 Hongkong, 17th January, 1872.

NOTICE.

FORMERLY Messrs. DENT & Co. were possessed of three lots of ground, situated on the western suburb of Canton, on the north of Shameen Canal, and known respectively as the "l

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for this Work*);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow.....Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Amoy.....Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon..... „ VON BARGEN & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ..... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
„ ..... „ BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10.10, and the last messengers left the office at 10.30.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 17TH, 1872.

THERE has recently been some satisfactory evidence that the members of the Police Force are able to acquire an acquaintance with the Chinese language such as, if not of a very perfect or extensive character, is nevertheless likely on many occasions to stand them in good stead. Recent police reports show that on two or three occasions Inspectors and constables have been able to understand what was being said, and that their ability to do so has assisted in the detection of crimes. Perhaps it is hardly necessary to enlarge upon the advantages which would be gained, were a fair knowledge of the spoken language more general; but obvious as this is, it is to be regretted that the Government offer but very little encouragement to the Police to undertake the study of the language, which even for colloquial purposes must be a matter of considerable labour. The arrangement at present in force is that $10 a month is allowed to those who desire to learn, for the purpose of paying their teachers; but if after a certain time they are not considered to have made sufficient progress, they are called upon to refund the amount. We must confess this is somewhat poor encouragement to a man who has hard enough work for a trying climate in the regular course of his duties, to undertake a study which even well educated men find to be one requiring great application, and no small ability. Surely it is a fair enough compact between the Government and the Police that if, with a view to acquiring the language for the benefit of the public, the one contributes his labour, and the other the cost of the teacher, the matter shall there end; and that a man who has taken the trouble, at all events to make an effort to learn the language, even though the effort have proved unsuccessful, should not be called upon to pay for a teacher in addition to giving the Government the advantage of this extra amount of work. Under such a system the Police have positively everything to lose, and nothing to gain by studying Chinese. If their attempts are unsuccessful, they have to pay the cost of the teacher; if they are successful, they may possibly be promoted or gain some compensation, but as matters at present stand, the chances in this direction are certainly very small, and are too indefinite to offer any great attraction.

This system ought assuredly to be amended. That a good useful knowledge of the local dialect could be acquired by a large number of the Police there is no reason to doubt. They could not be made into profound scholars; but they could be taught to understand what is going on around them, and to be able to converse on ordinary matters. But in order to attain this end sufficient encouragement ought to be held out. Arrangements for teaching those willing to learn ought to be provided gratis, and those who attain a definite amount of proficiency should receive a certain promotion and a fixed increase to their salaries. It might have been thought that so obvious a matter as this would not have escaped attention; but hitherto nothing has been done really to encourage the general members of the Force to acquire a knowledge of Chinese; and we cannot help thinking that if such a plan as that just proposed were adopted, a very marked and important improvement would soon become manifest. The arrival of the policemen from home, now shortly expected, would form a very good period for inaugurating the change.

A telegram from London was received by the Great Northern line in Hongkong yesterday in 36 hours 56 minutes, having left London on the 14th at 11.18 a.m., and been received here on the 16th at 7.35 a.m., which allowing 7 hours 31 minutes for the difference of longitude makes the above time.

The Band of the 10th Regiment will perform in the Public Gardens this afternoon; the following is the programme:—

March. *What will they say in England*. Hogan.
Selection.....*I Montechi e Capuleti*.....Bellini.
Waltz.....*Belgravia*.....Godfrey.
Fantasia.....*Military*.....Clarke.
Quadrille.....*Flowers of the North*.....Faust.
Galop.....*Merkur*.....Hoddebeck.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION,

BEFORE THE HON. T. C. HAYLLAR.

SOO AYUTE v. HUTCHINSON—$14.00.—Defendant did not appear, and as the case had been postponed for some time, it was taken in his absence. Plaintiff said he had served six months on board the *Rona* at $12 a month. He claimed wages for the last month and 12 days. He was not discharged, but left when his time was up.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

CHOY AYIP v. HUTCHINSON.—$14.00.—This was a similar claim to the last. The plaintiff's mother at first appeared for him, but on her statement that her son was on board the *Emeu* in the harbour, he was sent for. Judgment for the plaintiff.

C. L. VOLKMANN v. A. MASQUITE—$106.00. Mr. Brereton appeared for the defendant. This claim was for board and lodging of one H. Gatillon, who came here from Lima on board the defendant's ship. Plaintiff stated that the defendant had guaranteed the payment of Gatillon's account. Mr. Brereton pleaded the Statute of Frauds, urging that the guarantee ought to have been in writing. Judgment reserved.

HUI AYOW v. J. D. SILLECK.—$83.45.—Plaintiff claimed the above amount as balance of wages for service on board the defendant's ship.

Mr. Francis, who appeared for Captain Silleck, put in an affidavit (the ship having sailed), to the effect that the plaintiff had been discharged and paid in full, and that this was certified on the Articles by the Consul at Canton. Judgment for defendant with costs of attorney.

KWOK ACHEONG v. LAWRENCE.—LAWRENCE v. KWOK ACHEONG.—Mr. Francis made an application in these cases, in both of which judgment had been given by Judge Ball against his client with costs of Attorney and Counsel. He questioned whether Section 45 of the Ordinance of last year, under which costs of counsel were fixed at $25 and no more, did not apply to all Summary Court cases, and not merely to those which could have been tried in the Supreme Court. Mr. Brereton argued on the other side, and the Acting Judge said he would consult Mr. Ball on the subject, especially as he (Mr. Hayllar) had had something to do with the case.

Mr. Thomas made an application on behalf of the plaintiff in an action against Lee-Afong, lessee of the Hongkong Hotel. The case had not been set down for hearing, because the summons had not been served in time. Mr. Thomas understood that the defendant was in great difficulties, and he wished to get judgment against him as soon as possible. After consideration, His Honor said he would take the case on Wednesday (to-day), at 2.30 p.m., Mr. Thomas undertaking to serve notice on Lee-Afong.

'NG-YEE-SHUN v. LEE-HAOU-CHEE.—$486.04.—This case was announced as settled out of Court.

J. DA ROZA v. A. DOS SANTOS.—$19.05.—This was a claim for balance of three months' board and lodging of the defendant's son, at $5 a month, and other small sums paid at defendant's request.

Defendant admitted $3.80, one of the items charged, but denied the remainder of the debt.

Plaintiff stated that the defendant brought his son to him on the 15th May, 1871. Defendant was then living at a public-house, and was out of employ. He said to plaintiff: "Here is my child; he has no place to go; if you will take him he will pay you $7 a month, as he is earning that." The boy was employed at the P. & O. factory. He remained with plaintiff till the 17th August, when he left without saying anything. He had paid him $1.75 on account. Plaintiff reduced the rate of charge to $5 a month, when the boy lost his employment.

Defendant.—Did I ask you to take him, or did you ask me to send him to you?

His Honor.—You admit then that he was with the plaintiff?

Defendant.—Yes; for nothing.

Plaintiff said he expected to be paid for taking care of the boy, and the defendant had actually offered him his son's earning, $7 a month.

Defendant was then sworn, and stated that one day the plaintiff called him into his shop and asked him if he had got any employment. Defendant replied that he had not. Plaintiff said he supposed he was hard up. Defendant said he was. Plaintiff said it was a great pity; he felt it more on account of the boy. He asked defendant to send the boy to him; he would take care of him and would not ask for anything.

His Honor.—Now did he really say that?

Defendant.—He said if the boy earned anything he was to get it; but the boy is not earning anything now.

After some further evidence, His Honor said he was not satisfied that the plaintiff took the boy for nothing, and he thought $5 a very reasonable sum to charge per month.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

NAJEE MOODEEN v. A. DO ROZARIO.—$8.10. Defendant admitted that he owed the money, not to the plaintiff, but to one Sorabjee. Plaintiff stated that the goods were bought in his shop. Sorabjee was present. He (plaintiff) owed Sorabjee $25, and his debt from the defendant was transferred to Sorabjee. As however Sorabjee could not get the money from the plaintiff, he turned the debt over again to the plaintiff.

Under the circumstances Sorabjee was sent for, and on his consenting that the plaintiff should have the judgment, it was entered accordingly.

LEE-AKWEE v. W. CONNOR.—$14.00. Further postponed to Tuesday next, defendant not having returned from Whampoa.

SHEIK SUFFURALLY v. JAFFUR.—$13.00. Defendant did not appear. The claim was for a brass watch, a silver chain, and trinkets wrongfully detained by the defendant. Plaintiff is coachman to Mr. Bellilios, and defendant is watchman to Messrs. A. Heard & Co. The brass watch was given by the coachman to the watchman, and the latter was to get it repaired. The silver chain was attached to the brass watch, and the trinkets to the silver chain. They were sent to be repaired seven months ago, and at the same time some clothes were sent to be washed by the watchman for the coachman. The latter now finds that his watch takes some time to repair, and thinks his clothes might have been made moderately clean in less than seven months. He has had the pleasure of seeing his jewellery at the shop of a Chinaman, who refused to give it to him as he was not the man who sent it to him. He has also had the satisfaction of learning from his watchman and washerman friend that he has sent the watch to England to be repaired. The history of the clothes seems a little confused, nothing being heard of them after the original soap-suds. The claim is made out thus: brass watch $5; silver chain $2; charms $1; clothes $5.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

January 16th.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG THIEVES.

Lee-lum-sui, master of a house in Second Street, was apprehended on Monday evening in his own house with seven young boys, whom he had tutored to steal large lumps of coal. Several baskets of their plunder were found on the premises, and Sergeant Williams gave evidence that the boys bring the blocks of coal to their master. The seven young urchens were fined 50 cents each, in default, two days solitary confinement on rice and water. Their master, Lee-lum-sui, was fined $5, in default three months hard labor. The master paid his fine, but the pupils being unable to do so, went to gaol.

THEFT OF CARGO.

Tang-a-chune, a coolie, employed to discharge cargo from the P. & O. S. *Pekin* to the *Fort William*, was sent to three months hard labor, for loading himself with fish maws, part of the cargo.

RECOVERING DEBTS.

Three old women, trying to recover their debts by fighting and scratching each others eyes out, were each fined 50 cents.

Andrew Jenkins, a boarding house keeper, owed the sum of $12 to one Lie-a-yeong, a carpenter, $ of which he paid, and second defendant pressed him in the streets for the remainder, which caused the two to come to fighting and to be taken up by the police. Second defendant, the cause of the row, was fined 50 cents or one day's imprisonment.

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE.

Inspector Orley stated that in consequence of information he received he sent a man to No. 5, Lai-wong-lane, occupied by the defendant, Low-a-see. He gave him money. He saw him enter the house. He himself remained outside. He saw him come out and he handed to him a small quantity of prepared opium, the same he now produced. The man laid an information and a warrant was granted. He executed the warrant on Monday evening, and found many persons smoking opium. The defendant was pointed out, and he apprehended him. He searched the place and found some opium liquor boiling, and a small quantity of prepared opium. Defendant was fined $25, in default, three months' hard labor. He chose the latter.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

The occupants of houses No. 41, Bonham Strand and No. 106, Praya Central, were fined $3 each, for obstructing the public roads by packing sugar and rice thereon. The occupant of No. 31, Wing-lok Street was also fined $3, for filling the roads with mats, sewing them together.

Occupant of stall No. 1, Soo-kum-poo market, was fined $2, for allowing his pigs to go about the public streets, thereby causing an obstruction.

EXORBITANT CHARGES ENCOURAGED.

A gentleman was summoned by a chair-coolie for $2, for three hours' work, for which the defendant had considered $1 sufficient. Being pressed with work, he sent up the $2 to the Court, rather than lose valuable time. It is to be feared this plan will somewhat encourage overcharging.

MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

This case came on again yesterday, when Lee-a-yee resumed his evidence. He stated that on the 6th January, being at the house of Yeep-lam-shun, he heard something from the police, in consequence of which he went to Wanchi Station, whence a Chinese constable accompanied him to Aberdeen, where he saw the Inspector now in court—(points out Inspector Batten) who directed his attention to a number of men ranged in a line. He picked out the prisoner from amongst them. When he saw the prisoner on the 20th December, his face was more cleanly shaven than it was in Court. He was quite certain of the identity of the prisoner. He did not know that any person other than these he has mentioned saw what happened to his uncle. After the prisoner and his two companions had gone away towards Aberdeen, he saw two men coming from the Stanley Road. He did not know if these two men saw his uncle's body. He did not know these men. They were too far distant for him to recognise them again.

Yeep-kab-shing, declared, deposed that he was employed as gardener by Chow-fee-nom, who has ground near to Wong-nei-cheong village. On the 20th of December last, he went to the hill on the Aberdeen side to cut grass. At about 5 p.m. he was returning having his bundle of grass. He passed the gap on the top of the hill, and was descending towards Wong-nei-chong, being about ten changes from the gap, when he met the prisoner and two others ascending the hill. The prisoner came to him, and took from one of the bundles of grass, he was carrying his grass cutting hook. He said, "Why do you take my hook?" to which prisoner replied, "Why do you cut my grass?" He put down his two bundles intending to endeavour to take his hook from prisoner, when one of the companions of the prisoner gave him a kick on his chest, in consequence of which he was afraid. The prisoner and his companions went up the hill taking his hook with them. He sat down for a short time, and then took up his two bundles and proceeded on his way. He had gone about two changes when he heard a noise coming from the hill top. He looked round and saw the prisoner and his two companions beating with their fists a man who was on the ground. He was about seventeen changes (170 feet) from them. He did not clearly see who the man was that was being beaten. He was certain that the prisoner and his two companions each and all struck the man. He did not see any carrying poles or other implements in the hands of either of them. He did not hear the man on the ground call out. He (witness) was frightened, and went on his way down the hill to his home. At the time he saw the man on the ground being beaten he saw nothing of the last witness. After he had arrived home the last witness came to the hut and told his employer and himself something about his uncle. He told last witness about his book. He had known last witness about a month previous to the 20th December, and he had known the uncle of witness about the same period. They both came at the same time to the garden of Yeep-lam-shun. The last named man, although the same surname is the same, is not a relative of the witness. He had no communication from the police to go the inquest. On Friday, the 15th instant, he went to Chek-chu (Stanley) Police Station, in company with the first witness. He went to look for the man, and he asked him to go with him. He saw Inspector Batton at Chek-chu, but no person was apprehended that day. The next day, 6th January, the first witness again came to him and said something about a Chinese constable. In consequence he went with him to Aberdeen. He saw the Inspector (Batten) there, he shewed him more than ten men ranged in a line, and he at once picked out the prisoner from amongst them. He was the first who was shewn the men. He was called out of the office, leaving first witness in the office. After pointing out the prisoner, he was taken back into the office and first witness was taken out. He could not see him when he was looking at the men. He had no previous knowledge of the prisoner to the time when he took his hook from him. The next time he saw him was when he picked him out from the men shewn him by the Inspector. He could identify one of the two men who was with the prisoner when he took his hook.

Dr. Young, superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, deposed that on the 21st of December last, shortly after midday, the dead body of a Chinaman was brought to the Hospital by the police. He examined the body, superficially only, in order to make a report as usual to the Crown. There was no external mark of violence. The belly was a little swollen and the trowsers soiled with excrement. He imagined at the time that the man had diarrhœa. The same day he made a post mortem examination under coroner's warrant. He found the belly filled with blood partly congulated. This blood had come from a rupture of the spleen, which was very much enlarged, about three times its natural size. The rupture was the cause of death, which must have occured within a few minutes of the rupture. In the state in which the spleen was, a very slight blow would have caused a rupture, or even a sudden bending of the body in a fall. He knew nothing of the prisoner.

On the application of Inspector Batten, the case was further remanded till the 23rd instant.

MR. CHILDERS.

The *Times* makes the following statement regarding the late First Lord of the Admiralty:—We are glad to be able to announce the approaching return of Mr. Childers to England, after an absence of several months spent on the Continent. His timely release from the duties of office, and the complete mental repose enjoined upon him have produced the best results, and have fulfilled the prognosis originally given in the *Lancet* by Mr. Robert Ellis, and subsequently confirmed in our own columns by Dr. Gull and other physicians. His health has now been completely re-established, and all the statements which have been circulated from time to time as to the hopeless character of his illness and the irrecoverable damage done by over-anxiety and over-work have thus happily received their final contradiction.

It is stated as an evidence of advancing civilization among the Indians that wives among them are no longer sold; there are given away. Civilization, it would seem, has a tendency to make women worthless.

It is estimated by the Louisville press that three hundred thousand hogs will be packed in that city this year. It is estimated by outsiders that this will include a fair quantity of citizens.

No man ever achieved greatness who was not industrious and persevering in some honorable pursuit.—*Call.* [Nonsense; a man may become a great idler without either; and perseverance alone will make a great dunce. The editor of the *Call* is a bright and shining proof.—*News Letter.*

A social evil of St. Louis has contributed two hundred and seventy-five dollars to the Chicago fund. "This money," says she in an explanatory letter, "many would refuse to receive." Perhaps so; but we do not happen to have met them. Perhaps the lady merely means that many would refuse to receipt for it.—*News Letter.*

MR. CONSUL WINCHESTER'S EVIDENCE BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

(*Concluded.*)

5931.—Mr. *Beach.*]—Did you observe any difference in the effects produced by Indian opium and Chinese opium?—No; I have never seen any difference in the effects, because I do not believe that the class of opium smokers with whom I have principally come in contact, that is to say, persons who were either merchants or officers of Government, ever did smoke native opium, they so much prefer the Indian. The statement of the Chinese is that native opium is sour and hard; and, I believe, that the Turkey and Persian opium which is introduced into China, is chiefly used for mixing with the native drug; but unquestionably the preference of the classes of the opium smokers on the coast for the Indian drug is very marked indeed. I may mention a fact which the Committee may perhaps have been informed of before, which is, that at Canton and the South of China Malwa and Patna are bought in almost equal quantities. In Fo-Kien, at Amoy, and Foochow the Bengal is the favourite drug, and there is very little Malwa bought. And a more extraordinary fact is, that at Amoy the consumption is principally of Benares, which is sent to China in a very limited stock; a goodish portion of the Benares sent to China is taken off at that one port. Again, at Shanghai Malwa is in principal demand, and the Bengal drug is in very little demand there. In Shanghai Turkey opium is almost never sold; it is sold generally in the South of China, where it is supposed, I may say, to be mixed with the native opium; but at Shanghai it is very little sold.

5932.—One statement that we had was, that the Chinese preferred their own opium to a certain extent, because they could smoke the more of it from its being coarser; what do you say as to that?—That is not in accordance with my experience; but I may draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that Turkey opium, which is certainly very much stronger as regards morphia, has never until very lately reached the price which the Bengal drug, containing a less quantity of morphia, has reached; therefore, if one is merely arguing from the strength of opium as to whether the Chinaman will prefer an opium because it is strong or because it is weak, that does not fulfil the conditions which make opium palatable to smokers.

5933.—Sir *W. Lawson.*] I understood from you that the bulk of the inhabitants of China would be glad to abstain from this opium, and would think it better to do so, but they cannot resist the temptation when it is put before them?—Well, I believe that there is a theoretical impression very widely existing in China, that it would be desirable to abstain from opium; I certainly think that.

5934.—The facility of getting it is the temptation that leads them on?—Yes.

5935.—I think you said that you were a medical man?—I studied medicine, but I have not been practising.

5936.—Would you recommend persons who lived in close rooms without much air to smoke opium?—I believe that I would not recommend any man to smoke opium under any circumstances.

5937.—Mr. *R. Fowler.*] You have had experience of the effects of opium on the Chinese who take it, I presume?—I have observed the effects; I have never smoked it myself.

5938.—But it would be your opinion that it has a very prejudicial effect on the health of the people?—On the whole, I should say yes. But there are two conditions of opium smoking; there is what you might call the moderate opium smoking, and there is that stage which I would call opiamismus, as being equivalent to what may be called alcoholismus. I think you must view these two different conditions as entirely separate, in considering the effect of opium on individuals.

5939.—Sir Rutherford Alcock expressed a doubt whether people ever remained moderate smokers. What would be your opinion on that point?—My opinion is rather more in favour of the view that they do. And it is derived from my observations upon the general activity and energy of the Chinese, both in the neighbourhood of the ports, and in the Straits, and in California from their being on the whole a useful people, and a laborious diligent population.

5940.—Then it is your opinion that a man may continue to use opium as we use wine and the lower classes use beer in this country, without ever being induced to use it to excess?—Yes, I feel sure of it; I have known men who told me that they had smoked opium all their lives, and who were perfectly competent to all the duties of their position.

5941.—And who were elderly people?—People of 40 or 50.

5942.—Any of 70 or 80?—Men of the usual ages in private life.

5943.—When a man accustomed to a large quantity of opium is deprived of it, the effect is dreadful, is it not?—The more opium a man indulges in, of course the greater must be the effect of its withdrawal, and as I have already said, in must be very cruel indeed.

5944.—Sir *C. Elphinstone.*] With regard to the question, in a medical point of view, the great proportion of China consists, does it not, of those great alluvial valleys, which are in most cases malarious?—Yes.

5945.—All are at certain seasons of the year, are they not?—Yes; I should say all of the south of China.

5945.—I think you said that it was your opinion that the inhabitants of those portions of China were benefited by the moderate use of opium?—I have no doubt that they take it to relieve themselves; that the foundation of the habit of opium smoking was the temptation to relieve those symptoms of annoyance and of physical pain consequent upon the class of diseases to which they are subject.

5947.—Consequent upon these dysentoric diseases?—Yes.

5938.—Is not this use of stimulants, which is common to every country, a sort of instinct of the natives of that country to meet some contingency in the atmospheric or physical influences of the country?—I verily believe so.

5949.—How much money does it take in the year for a man to make a sot of himself with opium; what would be the money value of the quantity of opium that a man will consume who is habitually abandoned to the use of opium, who is in the secondary stage, in fact?—I never have made the calculation, but I presume that 400 or 500 dollars a year would be a very liberal consumption of opium, and likely to carry a man far into that stage.

5950.—We will take, first, a man in the secondary stage; do you suppose that a man in the secondary stage requires 50 dollars' worth of opium in the course of the year to maintain him in the degree of comfort which is necessary for his debilitated frame?—He requires a large quantity of opium; no doubt, to maintain him in that state, because the opium he does take has less effect on him.

5951.—You would not be surprised at 500 dollars' worth?—Yes.

5952.—One hundred dollars being worth £25?—Yes.

5953.—So that he requires to spend a sum of £125 per annum to maintain him in that state?—Yes; I do not think that an extravagant allowance for such a man.

5954.—Then, of course, the indulgence in the drug to the extent of the secondary stage can only be confined to persons in easy and affluent circumstances?—Certainly.

5955.—We will go now to the primary stage; what are the wages of a Chinese coolie; four dollars a month?—Yes, about four dollars a month would be fair wages.

5956.—How much opium would a man in that grade of life consume, maintaining his physical powers to earn that amount of wages?—He could consume very little; almost an infinitesimal quantity.

5957.—But that infinitesimal quantity which he consumes, taking it to be spread over the whole population, as we are told, is a valuable adjunct to the nature of the food which he consumes, is it not?—Well, I fancy that a coolie very often does not smoke opium regularly every day, but when he has accumulated a little money and meets his friends he goes and has a blow-out.

5958.—That does not affect his general health?—No.

5959.—So that, in point of fact, the curse of opium smoking is confined to those people of money and leisure, who are capable of laying out a large sum of money in the year upon their personal gratification?—Certainly; to people in easy circumstances.

5960.—And therefore it cannot be that great national curse which we are habitually told it is?—I would say that of course there are a great many cases of misery and distress arising from opium, but I consider that there is a great deal of exaggeration in the amount of the evil attributed to it.

5961.—And, as I understand you, there is some degree of good in the antidote which it forms to malaria and to deleterious food?—There is no doubt that it much relieves pain and suffering.

5962.—There is no difficulty whatever in Chinese towns in going into those opium-smoking places, where you see those wretched spectacles of human infirmity?—None.

5963.—I suppose that if you were to make a similar pilgrimage into Wapping, or the lower haunts of vice and misery in this country, you would find an equal number of people in quite as despicable a position?—Quite. No respectable Chinese will smoke opium in opium shops.

5964.—They are given up to abandoned persons?—They are given up to people who are subject to the second stage of the disease.

5965.—But who are still in that degree of pecuniary ease that they are able to afford a very large sum of money per annum for their gratification?—Yes.

5966.—Mr. *Candlish.*] The taste for opium and its consumption in China is of modern date, is it not?—The taste for the consumption of Bengal opium is certainly of modern date; not much older than this century, I believe.

5967.—Do you think that the taste for it in China, on the coast of China especially, has been generated by the native-grown or by the imported opium, speaking of opium generally?—I presume that the taste for smoking opium is due to the original growth of Chinese opium in the provinces in which it has been grown for at least a couple of centuries.

5968.—And you think that we have not increased the consumption by our importations?—We have increased the consumption, undoubtedly.

5969.—Largely?—That I cannot say.

5970.—To the extent of our imports, would you suppose?—Yes.

5971.—Has the native growth diminished?—Certainly not. I believe that the native growth has increased. It was increased very much, in my opinion, after the Indian mutiny.

5972.—To the extent of our imports then we have increased the consumption of opium; at least that, and more than that?—Yes.

5973.—You said that some good results from the use of opium?—Well, the use of opium is one of the greatest blessings given to man.

5974.—In the hands of a medical man?—Yes; and I believe that very often the smoking of opium must act in the same way on pain and suffering and anomalous symptoms as the use of opium administered medically.

5975.—That may be the immediate effect, but it may be at the expense of ultimate mischief in another direction?—Yes, in the same way as is true of the use and abuse of any stimulant.

5976.—If opium were withdrawn from China altogether would it be a great Chinese calamity?—I think that what you are supposing is a physical impossibility.

5977.—I am asking you for your estimate of its action, beneficial or otherwise?—My mind cannot estimate the results of facts which it considers impossible.

5978.—Has our export of opium from India, and its import into China, resulted in a balance of evil or good to the Chinese?—That is a question that I have never put to my own mind; I never thought of determining it that way; but I do not hold the view that opium is an unmixed evil.

5979.—*Chairman.*]—Having regard to your previous evidence, do you think that the Chinese would suffer more from fever, ague, and other results of a deleterious climate, and of unwholesome conditions of existence, if they were deprived of opium, than they do suffer from the consumption of opium, either in a moderate degree or in excess?—I think that if you were to make sure that the Chinese would use it in a moderate degree, then you might consider the export of opium to China on the whole a blessing; but my position has always led me to look upon the question more in a practical light as to what I have seen than as to determining the moral question.

5980.—But speaking of the physical question, having regard to the consumption of opium in excess; do you think that the suffering of the Chinese from the diseases and injurious influences that you have mentioned is greater or less than the suffering from the consumption of opium in excess?—I should say that the balance was in favour of the relief given by the stimulant over the actual misery created by its abuse; on the whole, I am inclined to form that opinion.

5981.—Mr. *Candlish.*]—You have spoken of great miseries and many evils as resulting from the use of Indian opium in China; the diminution of the import and withdrawing of the Indian opium would rid China of those evils at all events?—No; I should say not as long as native opium was grown and used.

5982.—Assuming the increased consumption to be in proportion to our exports, we should lessen the evil by that amount?—If there were no opium, there would be no evil effects from opium; in that sense, it is so.

5983.—Then the evils will have increased in proportion to our exports?—Yes? and the benefits too, if there are any.

5984.—You said that the moderate use of it, a certain amount of smoking, was not so injurious; do I rightly understand from that, all smoking is injurious?—Immoderate smoking must be injurious.

5985.—You said that a certain amount of smoking was not so injurious; am I to understand from that answer that all smoking is injurious?—No, not injurious to the same extent. I mentioned, if you remember, that having observed several classes of persons in the Straits and in California, and the Chinese in more immediate contact with the Europeans at the different ports, I had found that these persons, on the whole, were active, industrious, and quite equal to their work.

5986.—Shall I take the other view, that the export of opium from India to China is not merely a commercial advantage to those engaged in it, but beneficent to the Chinese?—I believe that it is an article of commerce which supplies some wants that the Chinese have very strongly.

5987.—And the gratification of that want is beneficent and beneficial?—I do not say entirely so; it may be indifferent.

5988.—Then, in your opinion, is it on the whole beneficial or injurious?—Well, all stimulants have a beneficial use and an injurious use. I consider that opium has both.

5989.—Is the opium that we send to China on the whole beneficial or injurious to the Chinese; can you answer that question?—I would rather not answer the question categorically; I scarcely think that it admits of a categorical answer.

5990.—If, as some contend, it is only evil, and that continually, should we not benefit the Chinese if we levied on them a direct tribute of money instead, equivalent to the profit that we make by the opium that we sell them?—I should think that the Chinese would much rather pay us in consumption of opium than pay us a direct tribute. I cannot imagine any one country exacting such a tribute from another.

WHO SENT THE "MEGÆRA" TO SEA?

(*To the Editor of the "Daily News."*)

Sir,—The court-martial which is to be held on Thursday to try Captain Thrupp for the loss of the *Megæra* must, of necessity, result in an honourable acquittal. Even such an acquittal is too much like the free pardon of an innocent person to be altogether satisfactory to the public, whose verdict is already given, not merely acquitting the captain of the loss of the ship, but finding him nobly and heroically guilty of the saving of her crew. From what danger the crew was saved, you have already informed the public in the graphic account your Correspondent gave on Monday last of his conversation with some of the rescued tars. The wonder still is that even a single sailor survived to tell the story. That the ship was unseaworthy must on all sides be admitted as proved. It may be that, as in the case of the *Simoom*, which has just been drilled in six hundred places, most of her plates were still good; but had she undergone a similar test she would never have been sent to sea. The very pumps revealed her rottenness when the leak rendered it necessary to use them vigorously. They became choked with pieces of the rotten girders and the worn out plates which the rush of the water scaled off. In the sailors' words, "the *Megæra* was, after a fashion, spitting herself away as she steamed," like some consumptive patient. It was only the brilliant weather which enabled the ship to keep afloat. "I think, on my soul," said the seaman, "that God Almighty in His mercy picked the weather for us on purpose." Even when she was run ashore she was so rotten that there was no shock. She broke like an egg-shell, and "the rocks came up through her as if her bottom had been of pie-crust."

There can then be no manner of doubt that the *Megæra* was unseaworthy, or, at least, was quite unfit for a voyage to the Antipodes. But the point to be marked is, that this discovery was not made when she was wrecked—it was actually announced before she sailed. The public first heard of her at the beginning of March. On the 6th of March Mr. Kavanagh and two other members of the House of Commons asked whether the *Megæra*, troop-ship, then lying at Queenstown, had more men on board than she was able to carry, and whether it was true "that half the officers' mess gear is on deck for want of stowage room, and that she is, moreover, in an unseaworthy condition, leaking from stem to stern." Mr. Baxter, in reply, said there was no truth in the rumour of the leaks; and that he had that morning seen Vice-Admiral Elliott, in whose opinion there was ample accommodation on board. Mr. Baxter also quoted despatches, which will be found in full in "Hansard," from Admiral Codrington, at Plymouth, and from Rear-Admiral Forbes, at Queenstown. Admiral Codrington explained why he had advised Captain Thrupp to leave Plymouth before the new arrangements on deck were complete. Rear-Admiral Forbes reported:—"I have carefully inspected the *Megæra* this morning, and have already telegraphed to their lordships my opinion that the ship is fit for the service on which she is employed." He recommended the landing of 100 tons of stores and four officers, and Mr. Baxter said the recommendation had been acted on. A similar assurance was given by Mr. Goschen four days afterwards. Still there was uneasiness. There were rumours of complaints by the officers, of protests by the captain; but they were all declared to be false, or were fully explained. Three or four times the subject cropped up among the Parliamentary questions, but re-assuring and confident answers were given and the subject dropped. The vessel sailed away and was forgotten till early in August came the telegram which proved the fears of the public to be right and the confidence of the officials to be wrong, by announcing that the vessel had sprung a leak and had been run on a desert island to save her crew.

When this news arrived Mr. Goschen took the House of Commons into his confidence, and while asking for a suspension of judgment as to the unseaworthiness of the vessel, gave his reasons, asserting that she was fit for her work. He began by admitting that the captain had remonstrated. On the 28th February he had written from Queenstown, reporting that "owing to the leaky condition of the main deck ports, and the connecting piece of the outer bobstay having broken off in the stem" he had run into Queenstown to make good. He complained that during the voyage "the main deck has had water washing from side to side," that "the officers' cabins have been literally afloat the whole time," and that "the main deck ports were lined with fearnought, and well greased, but from being warped and old would not keep the water out, some of the bolts drawing out when screwing them up. On the 2nd of March, four days before the question put by Mr. Kavanagh to Mr. Baxter, the captain had written to the Commander-in-Chief at Queenstown to report that the officers and ship's company complained of "extreme discomfort of the ship in consequence of every available space below being taken up for cargo, bringing the ship considerably deeper in the water than she ever was before, and rendering her very wet." They also complained of the quantity of water which found its way to the main deck, the want of ventilation, and the insufficiency of some important matters of accommodation; and asked that a hundred tons of cargo might be landed. It was in answer to this letter that Mr. Goschen telegraphed to Admiral Forbes, and received his assurance of the fitness of the vessel for the service. The Admiral added—"The ship is of old pattern, and wanting in many of the conveniences of later days, but I see no reason whatever of unfitness for performing the service she is employed in."

It will, of course, be seen that neither these complaints nor these inquiries touched the great question of the ship's plates. But they at least led to some anxious inquiries on the part of the Admiralty, which drew out some most conclusive certificates of the seaworthiness of the vessel. In his speech on the 7th of August, Mr. Goschen said that when the complaints were made, "we also telegraphed to Sheerness and asked the authorities there to state their views as to the seaworthiness of the ship." They replied that she had been repaired in 1870, and that

"Had the ship not been paid off she would have again proceeded to sea without any further repair. While in the first division of Reserve, the ship was refitted by the Reserve, when the ports in question were thoroughly overhauled, and left efficient for temporary service. Before being commissioned she was docked for repairing the bottom, and had any defects then been apparent in the ship they would have been made good."

But these were not the only inquiries made. She had been docked in August, 1870. "Before she was actually employed," said Mr. Goschen, "a telegram was sent (in January, 1871) to the authorities at Sheerness Dockyard as follows:

"If the *Megæra* were wanted for a nine months' service at sea, is she in a fit state to undertake it; and what time would be required before she could receive her crew and a large body of supernumeraries?"

The reply received was in the following terms:

"*Megæra* is ready, with the exception of completing stores and coal, but she has been five months out of dock, and would require to have her bottom cleaned. The tides will not admit of docking her until Friday, the 20th. She might receive her crew the following Monday (23rd)."

She was therefore docked in January, and "the Admiralty authorities, the then Controller of the Navy, the First Lord, and all the responsible officers assented to her being sent out." "However," proceeded Mr. Goschen, "to make still more certain, the Junior Naval Lord at that time put distinct question to the Assistant-Constructor, Mr. Barnaby:

"Please tell me in what condition is *Megæra* as to seaworthiness, as we talk of her for a trip to Australia."

The answer received by telegram was as follows:

"I beg leave to state that the *Megæra*, having undergone repair at Sheerness, is reported to be complete. She is a good sea boat, and although more than twenty years old, is sound and strong. Her boilers are, however, only good for one year's service."

Thus certificated, the *Megæra* was sent out. But how came these certificates to be given? Did not these officials know that she was defective? Had they really overhauled her and failed to discover her defects? Yet, curiously enough, those defects were known. Mr. Corry told the House of Commons that, when he was in office, the *Megæra* had been placed "at the bottom of the list of the ships which were employed on the store service." Mr. Corry also said that, knowing what he did of the ship, he would never have thought of sending her to Australia with 380 officers and seamen, and to do so was,

lordships on appeal. Lord Justice Mellish took occasion to remark on the present inconvenient practice of having questions of fact argued before three successive tribunals. He held that such matters should be decided by a jury in the county court, where the witnesses ought to be examined, instead of having their evidence taken before the Registrar. His lordship added that the existing practice entirely defeated the object of the Act of Parliament.

The late heavy failure at Compton House, Liverpool, was yesterday before the Court of Bankruptcy. The unsecured liabilities are £302,706, and there is an asset account of £105,773. The liabilities on bills discounted £115,056, of which £97,142 is expected to rank against the estate. The public examination now stands adjourned to the 8th February.

A young Frenchman, who described himself as the Vicomte de Fleurence, was yesterday convicted at the Mansion-house of having smuggled 15 lbs. of foreign tobacco and 1½ lb. of cigars. He was fined £100, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.

A child of poor parents lately died in the Ratcliff Hospital, and a *post mortem* examination was made, although the father had expressly forbidden it. Moreover, the child's heart had been retained in the institution. The parents yesterday applied to the Thames police magistrate for a summons against the hospital surgeon, but it was refused on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to prove who was the author of the dissection.

Paris has been visited by a fog so dense that the ordinary street traffic was attended with great danger. Several accidents indeed occurred. A cab is said to have been driven into the Seine, and another is reported to have fallen into the ditch of the fortifications just outside the city.

An awkward mistake has been discovered in a diplomatic despatch recently published, by M. Jules Favre, and containing the account of the reception by the Pope of Count d'Harcourt, the French Ambassador in Rome. His Holiness was made to say, "All that I desire is a little piece of land where I should be master; if they were to offer me my States again, I would refuse them." It appears, however, that the Pope really said exactly the contrary of this. After observing that all he desired was a little piece of land where he should be master, Pius IX. added, that he did not thereby mean to imply that if his States were offered to him again he should refuse them. M. Favre now explains that the omission of the qualifying words was the fault of a copyist.

Count Beust has issued a circular to the representatives of Austria abroad announcing his resignation. He says that the Emperor has relieved him of his duties in the most gracious manner, and appointed him ambassador in London, and that his withdrawal from office is due to purely personal reasons, utterly unconnected with the home or foreign policy of the monarchy. Count Beust then refers to the success of his policy during the five years that he has held office, and says that he is able to bequeath the fruits of that policy to his successor, whose path he has smoothed and rendered easy. In conclusion, Count Beust thanks the Emperor for allowing him to take some repose, of which he says his health stands in need after so many party struggles and such heavy responsibility.

Mr. Reclus, a French literary man, of high position, who, it will be remembered, was at the head of the National Library in Paris during the Commune, has been sentenced to transportation by one of the Versailles courts-martial.

Yesterday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent.

(Standard.)

We gather from an expression in a letter sent by M. Thiers to M. Jules Janin, congratulating him on his election to the Academy, that the Government is desirous of returning to Paris, and only awaits the consent of the Assembly to take that step.

In consequence of the refusal of the Bohemian Diet to elect representatives to the Imperial Parliament, a proclamation has been issued and promulgated in Prague decreeing immediate direct elections.

We learn from Madrid that at a meeting of the Deputies of the Moderate party, a division was taken on the question of supporting or opposing the proposed vote of censure on the Government, and that the result was 16 votes against and 13 votes in favour of supporting the vote of censure.

A most important series of rifled field-gun practise at Shoeburyness is recorded—the firing of our new muzzle-loading field guns proving not only effective but exceedingly severe at the enormous range of 3000 yards, and that, too, whilst a very strong wind was blowing. These results reflect the highest credit upon the perseverance and ability of the present Director of Artillery.

In the Court of Common Council yesterday, Deputy Elliott, in proposing a vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor, read a letter from Mr. Gladstone, announcing that the Queen had determined to bestow upon Mr. Dakin the honour of knighthood.

In the Kelly divorce case the full Court yesterday decided that there was no ground whatever for a rehearing. The motion of the Rev. James Kelly was thereupon dismissed, with costs.

RECEPTION OF CHUNG HOW BY M. THIERS.

(London and China Express.)

The following is the full text of the address of Chung How on the occasion of his reception at Versailles on the 23rd Oct., and of the reply of M. Thiers:—

"M. le Président,—I, Tchong Hauu, Ambassador of the great Empire of Tsing, have received orders from my august Emperor to come here to salute in his name the illustrious President of the great French nation, and respectfully to present to him an Imperial letter. On the 21st of June of last year some wicked men, having stolen children at Tientsin, were the cause of a disturbance there. The Emperor sent Tseng Kaou Faun, one of his Ministers, secretary of State, Viceroy, Governor-General of Tche-li, and other officers to inquire into everything with equity and justice. At the same time he promulgated a decree, addressed to the Viceroys, Governors of Provinces, and local authorities to assure security to all who had a right to it. Tseng Kaou Faun and his assistants, after having removed the two magistrates, Tchung and Tien, for having been wanting in their duties, handed them over to the Department of Justice, which condemned them to transportation to Tartary. With respect to the rioters, 20 culprits were beheaded and 25 others were transported. Another decree enjoined the local authorities of Provinces to issue proclamations to the people, in order that there might not be any further disorders, the Emperor declaring his firm will that the French in China shall enjoy peace and tranquillity. The Emperor, my master, while regretting that affair, trusts that, after its satisfactory and definite settlement, it will cause no injury to the relations between the two countries. Adopting, therefore, as a basis that which had been agreed to upon the subject between the Charge d'Affaires of France, De Rochechouart, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Peking, I have considered the subject with the French Plenipotentiary, De Geofroy, and as I found in him a spirit of equity, justice, and liberality, that affair has been terminated in a satisfactory manner. I have, therefore, the honour, as Ambassador, to hand to the illustrious President the Imperial letter of which I am the bearer. I also offer him at the same time, in the stead and place of my august master, thanks for the liberal reception which has been given me. The friendship between the two nations will be on that account only more firm and durable. If the illustrious President has a national letter to forward, or any words to be communicated to my August Master, I, his Ambassador, am prepared to take charge of them."

M. Thiers replied in the following terms:—

"Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,—I receive with satisfaction the letter which you have presented to me on the part of your Sovereign. It is to me a proof of the regret which he has felt for the deplorable events at Tientsin and of his sincere desire to prevent a recurrence of such scenes. You tell me of the numerous punishments inflicted upon the guilty. The French nation is too humane to take pleasure in the shedding of blood. It demands only that severity which is necessary to restrain the wicked, and it believes that to rigorous measures others of a different character must be added. It is the duty of Governments, while repressing the excesses of the populace, to calm its passions, to dispel its prejudices, and to bring it to listen to the voice of reason and humanity. Your Government is too enlightened not to appreciate the merits of those missionaries, men of great worth, who expatriate themselves in order to spread abroad throughout the world the principles of civilisation, against whom evil-disposed persons have not feared recently to excite the popular hatred. Let it proclaim it in decrees, let it seize every occasion to bear solemn witness to it; the people will respect the foreigners when they shall see their own magistrates treating them with respect. We will also suppose that the Chinese people have not comprehended the enormity of the crime that was committed when a hand was raised against the person of a Consul of France. It is, again, the province of the Chinese Government to show, by its attitude and by its proceedings with respect to diplomatic and consular agents, the extent of the special consideration which is due to their public character by virtue of the rules universally received among all nations. It is only upon these conditions, and when your Government shall frankly have entered upon that course, that we can arrive at a sincere application of treaties, and that we shall avoid fresh incidents which might seriously compromise the relations between the West and East. I will reply to your Emperor, and I will forward my letter to him through the Minister of the Republic at Peking. In the meantime, assure him of our earnest desire to live upon good terms, to multiply the relations between us, and consequently to increase our mutual confidence and esteem. I should consider that for the end it would be useful if a Chinese Legation were permanently established in France, as also a French Legation at Peking. If this plan should be adopted we cannot but hope to see at the head of the future mission a high functionary who shall resemble you, M. l'Ambassadeur, and who shall possess the same spirit of justice, the same cordial disposition, of which you have given proof, and which I am glad to acknowledge in this place."

The Ambassador, in reply, simply said:—"On my return to China I will communicate to the Emperor the words of the President of the Republic."

AN EXPLANATION OF THE KELLY VERDICT.

The *Freeman's Journal* of November 15th published a statement which is regarded in Dublin as the authorized reply of the jury in Kelly's case to the criticisms passed upon their verdict. The article points out that the jury was composed of six Protestant and six Catholic gentlemen, all of whom had previously served on juries, and occupy important commercial positions. In the discussion by the jury in their room, they, in obedience to the orders of the judge, entirely excluded from their consideration the medical evidence, and based their acquittal on the following grounds:—They believed that the identification of the accused by Talbot at the moment of the murder was a physical impossibility. Their conviction on this head was strengthened by the fact that although Talbot was well acquainted with the person, if not the name of Kelly, he neither at the station nor on the way to the hospital said a word as to who shot him; but the grand fact which, according to the statement, weighed with the jury was that, after minute microscopical examination by gunsmiths, the pieces of lead found in Talbot's brain were proved to be portions of a slug, not of a bullet, and could not possibly have come from the revolver found on Kelly.

The Court of Queen's Bench, by two judges against one, decided that it may be actionable to write of a publication that it is "silly" or "slangy." These term were applied to an advertisement by Messrs. Jonner and Knewstub, of their "Bag of bags," in an article in the *Tomahawk*, a paper now no longer published. Messrs. Jenner and Knewstub brought their action, and the case came before the judges in banco on demurrer. The demurrer was overruled, and the case will therefore go for trial.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 16TH, EVENING.

The market for Bengal has been unsteady and irregular. Sales of Patna have been effected at $677½ to $690 on cash, credit, and time. Benares at $687½ to $690, and $682½ for open chests; Malwa at $625, cash sellers, and $630 credit, little doing.

JANUARY 17TH, MORNING.

Patna, $680 to $690, for open and original chests; Benares, $680 to $690, for open and original chests; Malwa, $625 to $630, little doing.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—65 to 66 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—63 to 64 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,000 per share premium, ex div.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 105 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$160 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$360 per share, premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$64 per share, premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$68 per share, premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—27 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—41 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 165 per share.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$62 per share ex div.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—5 per cent. nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$18 per share discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—$10 to 9 per share discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ...4/4½ to 4/4¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4¾ to 4/4⅞
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/5
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/5½
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/3½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 219½ to 219½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 219½ to 219½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....72½
Bank, 15 days sight.....72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....72½

SALES ON JANUARY 16TH, 1872.

As reported by Chinese.

Wheat Flour, 50lbs., 500 bags, at $1.53, by Kwong-cheong-loong to Hongkong merchant.

Siam Rice, 4,000 piculs, at $2.60, by Yuen-fat to Hongkong merchant.

Siam Rice, 8,000 piculs, at $2.40, by Yuen-fat to Hongkong merchant.

Shanghai Cotton, 40 bales, at $17.50, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

White Wax, 79 pieces, at $80.00, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 2nd quality, 270 bags, at $5.50, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 2nd quality, 220 bags, at $5.50, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 2nd quality, 410 bags, at $5.40, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

Calcutta Cotton, 87 bales, at $13.75, by Parsee merchant to Chueshow merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 100 bales, at $13.80, by Parsee merchant to Chuen-shing.

Grey Shirtings, 7-lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $2.23, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 589 April 6

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.
tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE, IN TINS,
Prepared by
JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN.
J. M. & S. direct attention to the superior quality of this article as prepared by them, and invite a comparison with that of other makers. Marmalade Season, 1871. May now be had from all those Provisioners who supply J. M. & Son's numerous preparations. [121 1870 Nov. 1

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Nestor (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about the 18th inst.
Do. Do.	Enterprise (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-day, at noon.
NEW YORK	Ellen Munroe	G. W. Norcross	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	About middle of January.
Do.	Puritan	Doane	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Camilla	Humprey	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, P'ANG & CALCUTTA	China (str.)	Gardner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE	Ceara		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Santa Ana	Gavito	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sunshine (str.)	Taylor	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Courier (str.)	Nye	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Phase (str.)	Such	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Meekong (str.)	Bourdon	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Teviot (str.)		Hongkong	John Burd & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Rona (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
FOOCHOW	Odessa (str.)	Burkitt	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Hai-Loong (str.)	Farrow	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
AMOY	Formosa (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

SAYLE & CO.,

SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, & GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

Solicit inspection of the undermentioned Goods for their Autumn and Winter Season.

Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS.
MELTONS, BEAVERS, WITNEYS AND NAPS.
3/4 and 6/4 Tweed COATINGS.
Silk and Wool COATINGS.
Black and Blue DIAGONALS, of the newest styles.
Fancy VESTINGS.
A choice selection of CLOTHS, in suit lengths only.
PAJAMAS and DRESSING GOWNS.
Gentlemen's HOSIERY, in Cotton, Merino or Lambswool,
Comprising SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, and PANTS.
Cardigan JACKETS and VESTS.
Cotton and Linen SHEETINGS.
Damask NAPKINS and CLOTHS, all sizes.
LONG CLOTH and CRIMEAN SHIRTS, all qualities.
The New Tyill Oxford SHIRT.
The latest styles in made up TIES and SCARFS.
Linen and Paper COLLARS.
Silk, Cotton, and Wool MUFFLERS.
FELT HATS, in Black, Drab and Brown.
Drab Felt and Black Paris HATS.
UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.
SOAP and PERFUMERY.

TAILORING in all its branches, under the superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

Our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT contains the largest and best assorted STOCK we have ever offered, comprising:
Tapestry, Brussells and Velvet Pile CARPETS.
RUGS to match the above.
Hearth RUGS and Sofa CARPETS.
Printed FELTS, in squares or by the yard.
DAMASKS and REPS, in the leading colors.
A large assortment of FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.
Embroidered, Printed and Velvet Pile TABLE COVERS.
Coir MATS and MATTING.
FLOOR CLOTHS.
Mahogany and Brass Cornice POLES.
White and Colored BLANKETS.
Bed QUILTS.
Lace CURTAINS and ANTI-MACASSARS.
Eider Down QUILTS.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.
PORTMANTEAUS.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Nankin and Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN, REIMS,
in Cases of 3 doz. Quarts,
1 doz. Quarts,
and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Slotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

THATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

A MONTILLADO, ...	per 1 doz.	Case	$13
PALE SHERRY,	" 1	"	$8
Superior MEDOC, ...	" 1	"	$6
Superior ST. JULIEN, ...	" 1	"	$10
Sparkling MOSELLE, ...	" 1	"	$14
G. H. Mumm's CHAMPAGNE,	1	"	$15
BRANDY, $6 to $12, ...	" 1	"	

REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 1679 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally. It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Dessert CLARET.
55 Cases, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Pale Dry SHERRY.
SANDER & Co.
tf 2174 Hongkong, 19th December, 1871.

FOR SALE.

22 CASES CHAMPAGNE, L. Avezer & Fils.
20 Cases do.
60 " CLARET, St. Emilion.
40 " COGNAC.
15 " ABSINTHE.
5 " MARESCHINO.
HESSE & Co.
1m 2207 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE.
ALFRED MORTON'S
SUPERIOR BREAKFAST CLARET, $5 a case.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
1m 75] *Sole Agents.*

FOR SALE.
ALFRED MORTON'S
SUPERIOR BRANDIES, at $3½ to 6 per case.
Apply to
VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co.,
1m 76] *Sole Agents.*

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!

A SPLENDID Selection of DOLLS, handsomely dressed.
Inspection is invited.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1m 67 Hongkong, 8th January, 1872.

"KEELUNG COAL" burns good fire for Small Engine Boilers and Household Fireplaces, at moderate prices. Persons requiring to purchase retailing quantities please apply to
WINGSHIN, HOPKEE & Co.,
No. 130, Praya West, near the Gasworks.
1w 90 Hongkong, 12th January, 1872.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 23, situated in Elgin Street. Possession can be obtained from 16th January. Apply to
D. NOWROJEE & Co.,
Opposite to ORIENTAL BANK.
tf 23 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1872.

TO LET,
With possession on 1st January.
THE PREMISES in Queen's Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. SCHELLHASS & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 7 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THE Ground-floor of our Premises facing Queen's Road. Apply to
SANDER & Co.,
tf 2204 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

TO LET,
From the 1st of January, 1872.
BELMONT HOUSE, at present occupied by CHARLES H. MORGAN, Esq. Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 2092 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

TO LET,
(With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872).
THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to
WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects, &c.
tf 1846 Hongkong, 27th October, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.
Possession can be had early in February.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).
THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchai. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. A. D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & Co.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
(By appointment),
TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD,
AND
TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
tf 1933] [Nov. 9

IT is hereby notified that the interest, and connexion of Messrs. LO WING CHOON and LO YÜ YOW, with the undersigned firm ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by the said LO WING CHOON and LO YÜ YOW of the TYE SENG HOE.
LO KEE SENG.
6m 1399 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

歧 煤 記 告
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE British Steamer
"ENTERPRISE,"
will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
3d 104 Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

FOR AMOY *(direct).*

THE Steamship
"FORMOSA,"
Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 115 Hongkong, 16th January, 1872.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer
"CHINA,"
Captain Gardner, will leave for the above ports TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M.
Despatches will close at 1.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
8d 71 Hongkong, 10th January, 1872.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"HAI-LOONG,"
Captain Farrow, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 116 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"PHASE,"
Capt. Such, will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
A. CONIL,
Principal Agent.
tf 108 Hongkong, 16th January, 1872.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"MEI-KONG,"
Capt. Bourdon, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
A. CONIL,
Principal Agent.
tf 109 Hongkong, 16th January, 1872.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Russian Steamer
"COURIER,"
Nye, Master, has room for a limited amount of light cargo, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
tf 98 Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

FOR MANILA *(direct).*

THE Steamship
"SUNSHINE,"
Captain Taylor, to arrive from Amoy about Tuesday, the 16th inst., will meet with quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 92 Hongkong, 13th January, 1872.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE O. S. S. Co.'s Steamship
"NESTOR,"
will be dispatched on or about 18th inst.
For Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
10d 78 Hongkong, 10th January, 1872.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE British Steamer
"ODESSA,"
Burkitt, Master, shortly expected from Whampoa, will load as above, and have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 2252 Hongkong, 30th December, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer
"TEVIOT,"
will have quick despatch as above.
This steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 2180 Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE A 1 British Brig
"CEARA,"
will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 89 Hongkong, 12th January, 1872.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"SANTA ANA,"
Gavito, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
tf 62 Hongkong, 9th January, 1872.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Ship
"ELLEN MUNROE,"
G. W. Norcross, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and be despatched about middle of January.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 2184 Hongkong, 29th December, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper-barque
"CAMILLA,"
Humprey, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 2232 Hongkong, 28th December, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Ship
"PURITAN,"
Doane, Master, will load at Whampoa and this, and have immediate despatch as above, and has room for a limited amount of cargo.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2183 Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

G. W. COLLINS.
SHIP CHANDLER,
TAKU.
Shipping supplied on most reasonable Terms.
3m 65] [Jan. 9

Intimations.

ORIENTAL HOTEL BOWLING ALLEYS.
Proprietor—J. BAYNES.
Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.
tf 1726 Hongkong, 11th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, has been established at Canton for a number of years, and *we have no other branch elsewhere than the one established in this City.* The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Preserves has caused some impudent and evil disposed persons at Hongkong and Macao (who are eager to obtain money by illegal means), to apply the name of "CHY LOONG" to their own inferior Goods. Thus the Public is cheated; but what good will be to the evil disposed who will be punished by the visitation of God? The Public are, therefore, requested to send their orders direct to our establishment at Canton, Honam, and this is the only way in which they can obtain our Genuine Goods.
CHY LOONG,
Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, Canton.
6m 1854 Canton, 30th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE three lots of Ground formerly belonging to DENT & Co., and situate on the western suburbs of Canton, in the Rear of the Shameen site, behind the Cham Mo Lan, and at the entrance of the Sai Lan Lane, in front of Tai Ping Tong, have, through Messrs. CALDWELL & BRERETON, Hongkong, solicitors, been absolutely assigned to the YOW WO TONG. The bargain money was paid on the 18th day of November, and a proper deed of assignment will be shortly executed by Dent's Trustees. The under lease formerly held by GHEE CHONG ON has been cancelled, and the YOW WO TONG are the sole possessors of the property.
YOW WO TONG.
2m 2015 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 337 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT-DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*EMEU*," Captain W. C. ANGOVE, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 25th January, at noon.
Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 24th idem.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 12th January, 1872.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th January, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*CAMBODGE*," Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 17th February. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
A. CONIL,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1872.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*GREAT REPUBLIC*," will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on MONDAY, the 12th of February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
The "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will be due at San Francisco March 19th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.
The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Through

Extracts.

Causes of Insanity Amongst the Turks.

The passion of gaming and of speculating in land are frequent causes of insanity. There exists no nation on the face of the earth who borrow and lend to the same extent as the native Christians. The credit of the Greeks in somewhat impaired by an unpleasant habit of sticking a knife into their creditors; but if an Armenian, poor or rich, can be found in the Turkish Empire who does not confess to being exercised by some little *borge*, or debt, he deserves to be canonized. Again, so entangled in trickery, fraud, lying, and cheating is every branch of trade, that a business transaction is but a euphemism for an exhaustive encounter between rival swindlers, in which the longer-headed rogue overreaches the other. This harassing anxiety, this constant strain of alertness—now studying how to repress, now to allure—the sleepless nights passed in plotting and counter-plotting, in time tell on the brain. Indeed, so notorious is it for the great Armenian bankers to have softening of the brain, that the *Seraff Heti*, or banker's disease, has passed into a proverb. In my opinion one prolific source of insanity lies in certain mediteval customs which obtain among the Christian sects. Early marriages are the rule; each son, therefore, brings his bride to his father's house, which is gradually enlarged to suit the requirements of an increasing family. So many mistresses under one roof would certainly raise it, did not etiquette exact from each bride a Carthusian silence, which is rigidly and often heartlessly enforced by every capricious mother-in-law. For years—I have known it to last thirty, and have heard of one authentic case lasting eighty—she may not speak unless first addressed, and must then reply in whispered monosyllables. For one month after her marriage the *galin*, or bride, cannot open her lips under any pretext whatever, and for a year does not quit the house or see any of her relatives. Even her husband cannot converse with her, much less make her the slightest gift, without the permission of the heads of the family; whilst for her to laugh in his presence, to put a question to his parent, or air a dimple before his maiden aunts, would be a gross violation of social etiquette. I have known one uxorious husband, pitying the melancholy of his wife, to smuggle in candies under his cap; and on one occasion, as he himself narrates, so many hours elapsed before he could transfer the gift, that it softened and trickled down his face, exposing him to the rebukes and jeers of the household. When visitors call, these brides sit mute, and are ignored by all present as if they were children out of the nursery on good behaviour. Under all circumstances this polite fiction must be observed. Even in professional visits I confess, *culpa mea, culpa maxima mea*, to having done the proper thing, by barely addressing a word to the poor invalid, although perhaps herself a mother, and by limiting my questions to the bustling mistress of the house, who would describe the aches of her daughter-in-law with all the artless details of a mamma, whose infant had just cut a tooth or was about to take to the bottle. A monotony of life so dreary, a social bondage so hateful to girlish instincts, often lead to insanity or to kindred disorders; and this result would be invariable were there not an antidote, a sort of mental bezoar. A wholesome vent to long-pent-up silence is here found in violent hysterical explosions, in outrageous fits of temper, and especially in the most frightful ululations over the dead, not only of their own kindred, but of a whole district. On such a sanitary occasion as a funeral, all the neighbours turn out to beat their breasts, to tear out their hair, to utter piercing shrieks, and to outvie one another in other gymnastic feats of grief. Foreseeing that, in the absence of epidemics, these weaker vessels, like Leyden jars, might become too highly charged for safe detonations, a thoughtful wisdom has appointed stated days in each year, on which the women visit the graveyards; where, with dishevelled hair and disordered dress, they weep and wail and howl themselves into a state of equilibrium.—"*The Bedlams of Stamboul*," *in The Atlantic Monthly.*

Maori Exquisites.

To return, however, to Mr. Polack's interesting volumes. We will pass over many horrid details of cannibalism, the recital of which would only make you sick, and see what we can learn of the art of tatooing. I have seen the process performed on white arms during the tedium of a five months' sea voyage, when everybody was so weary of everything that I wonder we did not all jump into the sea. On a white skin the effect of anchors, monograms, and crests punctured in sky blue characters is not ugly, but on a Maori chieftain I cannot say it is an improvement to an already ugly face. Here is Mr. Polack's description of a great chief undergoing the painful process of being made "beautiful for ever:"—His face was besmeared with blood, that had partly dried on his skin, and also streamed from the punctures then making. The practitioner of the art was a native of Wakatiwai on the banks of the Thames, and was accounted an adept in this really difficult branch of the native arts. I could scarce refrain from smiling at this artist. In giving any interesting touch to the agonised impatient under his hands, he would incline his head on either side, with the self satisfied air of an academician when giving a touch that 'tells,' according to the technical term of connoisseurs. At every stroke given by the operator, the victim to fashion winced and writhed; which will not excite surprise, as each cut jagged into the flesh with the acuteness of a sharp knife, blood flowing profusely at every incision; this was wined away with a piece of soft flax, that an extra tap might be given if the flesh was not already cut deep enough. We passed on from this prostrate chief, who summoned all his fortitude to appear calm before us, though the quivering of his whole body evinced the tormenting pain he was suffering. I next espied some male exquisites in a small shed, decorating each other for the occasion. One was stooping down having his hair combed, feathered, painted; while, in turn, he was giving a touch of red ochre and shark's oil to the legs of his coiffeur." The proper dress to be worn with a tatooed countenance is a mat; and very fine and flexible these soft silky flax garments are; they are worn fastened over the right shoulder, and hanging in graceful folds like a toga. The Maoris of the present day are fast losing the art of mat-making, as they find clothes more convenient; but still there are times when the old savage nature will assert itself. For instance, I was once at a ball which boasted of the presence of four or five Maori chieftains. They stood together at one end of the room, keen eyed and intelligent, with a slight air of contemptuous indifference, but no surprise in their glances. Extremes meet, and your true savage and your true dandy are *never* astonished, I believe, at anything. Well, upon this occasion the chieftains stood silent and watchful faultlessly attired in full evening dress, and looking the high bred gentlemen they were, in spite of spiral patterns of bright blue tattoo all over their dusky faces. To them presently approached, with some timidity, the prettiest young lady in the room, leaning on her father's arm. She inquired, with a charming embarrassment, whether Te Henare or Te anybody-else would like to dance, and professed her willingness to be their partner. Immediately the youngest and bluest chieftain stepped forward and commenced pulling off his coat with alacrity, announcing his great desire to dance English dances, but entreating her to wait half a moment whilst *he took off his clothes!* I leave you to imagine the discomfiture of the young lady. I hope her partner intended, if he had carried out his scheme, to substitute a mat, at all events, for the tight European garments; but this point will never be cleared up, for the fair damsel hastily retracted her offer, and departed swiftly, covered with confusion.—*Travelling About. By Lady Barker.*

The Separation of Classes.

(*Globe.*)

Two of the bishops have recently delivered their sentiments on a rapidly increasing social danger—that of the alienation of classes—the Bishop of Winchester attributing it to the luxury of the age; the Bishop of London to the decrease of personal intercourse between rich and poor, and to their "local separation" in large towns. The subject is one of the utmost importance; but, with all respect to the right reverend prelates, we submit that this class danger is to be traced to other and deeper causes than those which they have assigned. The luxury of the age is, no doubt, very great—greater, perhaps, even in proportion to the increased national wealth, than it has been at any preceding period; but we demur to the assumption that the alienation between the rich and poor, the "upper classes" and the labouring population, is to any great extent attributable to this cause. It will not be easy to point to any period in which more has been accomplished for the benefit of the working classes than has been in the course of the last half century. We do not say this in a spirit of self-complacency; conscious as we are, how very far short what has been done by us, individually, is of what ought to have been achieved. But we look at the general fact as it stands; and we question whether the luxury of the present age is so far in excess of that of former periods, and so utterly regardless of the claims of the poor, as to be fairly chargeable with so serious a result as is attributed to it by the Bishop of Winchester. Then, again, that "local separation" of which the Bishop of London speaks, is no doubt a great fact and a serious evil in its influences upon the mutual relations of rich and poor. "Out of sight, out of mind," is a proverb of the truth of which we are all of us unhappily too often reminded by our own experience; and when whole districts are covered by the houses of the wealthy, with scarce room enough among them for the shops by which they are supplied, while other enormous districts are closely packed with the habitations of the very poor, it is almost impossible that there should be a general and continuous intercourse between the residents of neighbourhoods so thoroughly different in all the conditions of daily life. The men of the wealthy district are for the most part engaged in business; and as for the ladies, many of whom have such an abundance of unoccupied time on their hands, there are real practical difficulties, of no inconsiderable magnitude, in their going unattended into those haunts of misery and vice. It is true, these difficulties are nobly surmounted by many; still, the fact of "local separation" is one of too great importance to be overlooked. But, as we have said, we think there are yet deeper causes at work. We refer to the loosening of the old principles of reverence for authority, and of the recognition of the Divine government of the world, with the consequent disavowal of those rules of conduct which are implied in that sacred word—duty. Atheism and Red principles have ever gone hand in hand, and where there is a decay of healthy moral tone, it is hardly surprising to find that poverty is followed by discontent, and a scarcely concealed suspicion and dislike of the upper classes. It is beyond our present purpose to inquire into the cause of this moral decay, or to examine the manner in which principles of so destructive a tendency have been fostered; but the whole problem is one of the utmost importance, and well worthy of the attentive consideration of the statesmen of the day.

Phantom Armies and their Supposed Origin.

In 1744 a man named D. Stricket, when servant to Mr. Lancaster, of Blakehills, saw one evening, about seven o'clock, a troop of horse riding leisurely along Souter Fell in Cumberland. They were in close ranks, and ere long quickened their pace. As this man had been sharply ridiculed as the solitary beholder of a spectre horseman in the same place in the preceding year, he watched these strange troopers for some time ere he summoned his master from the house to look too. But ere Stricket spoke of what was to be seen, "Mr. Lancaster discovered the aerial troopers," whose appearance was as plainly visible to him as to his servant. "These visionary horsemen *seemed* to come from the lowest part of Souter Fell, and became visible at a place named Knott; they moved in successive troops (or squadrons) along the side of the Fell till they came opposite to Blakehills, where they went over the mountain. They thus described a kind of curvilinear path, their first and last appearances being bounded by the mountain." They were two hours in sight; and "this phenomenon was seen by *every person* (twenty-six in number) in every cottage within the distance of a mile," according to the statement attested before a magistrate by Lancaster and Stricket, on the 21st of July, 1745. During the middle of the last century, a toll-keeper in Perthshire affirmed on oath, before certain justices of the peace, that an entire regiment passed through his toll-gate at midnight; but as no such force had left any town in the neighbourhood, or arrived at any other, or, in fact, were ever seen anywhere but at his particular turnpike, the whole story was naturally treated as a delusion; though the Highlanders sought in some way to connect the vision with the unquiet spirits of those who fought at Culloden, for there the peasantry aver that "in the soft twilight of the summer evening, solitary wayfarers, when passing near the burial mounds, have suddenly found themselves amid the smoke and hurly-burly of a battle, and could recognise the various clans engaged by their tartans and badges. On those occasions, a certain Laird of Culduthil was always seen amid the fray on a white horse, and the people believe that once again a great battle will be fought there by the clans; but with whom, or about what, no seer has ventured to predict." Shadowy figures of armed men were seen in Stockton Forest, Yorkshire, prior to the war with France, as the *Leeds Mercury* and local prints record; and so lately as 1812 much curiosity and no small ridicule were excited by the alleged appearance of a phantom army in the vicinity of hard-working prosaic Leeds, and all the newspapers and magazines of the time show how much the story amused the sceptical, and occupied the attention of the scientific. It would appear that between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 28th October, Mr. Anthony Jackson, a farmer, in his forty-fifth year, and a lad of fifteen, named Turner, were overlooking their cattle, which were at grass in Havarah Park, near Ripley, the seat of Sir John Ingilley, when the lad suddenly exclaimed: "Look, Anthony; what a number of beasts!" "Beasts? Lord bless us!" replied the farmer with fear and wonder, "they are *men!*" And, as he spoke, there immediately became visible "an army of soldiers dressed in white uniforms, and in the centre a personage of commanding aspect clad in scarlet." These phantoms (according to the *Leeds Mercury* and *Edinburgh Annual Register*) were four deep, extended over thirty acres, and performed many evolutions. Other bodies in dark uniforms now appeared, and and smoke, as if from artillery, rolled over the grass of the park. On this, Jackson and Turner, thinking they had seen quite enough, turned and fled. Like the spells of the Fairy Morgana, which were alleged to create such beautiful effects in the Bay of Reggio, and which Fra Antonio Minasi saw thrice in 1773, and "deemed to exceed by far the most beautiful theatrical exhibition in the world," science has explained away, or fully discovered the true source of all such spectral phenomena. The northern aurora was deemed by the superstitious, from the days of Plutarch even to those of the sage Sir Richard Baker, as portentous of dire events; and the fancies of the timid saw only war and battle in the shining streamers; *but those supposed spectral armies whose appearance we have noted were something more, in most instances, than mere deceptio visus, being actually the shadows of realities—the airy reproductions of events, bodily passing in other parts of the country, reflected in the clouds, and imaged again on the mountain slopes or elsewhere, by a peculiar operation of the sun's rays (?)*—"*Phantom Armies*," *in Chambers's Journal.*

"We, the undersigned jurors empanneled to inquire into the cause of death of Yup Kow, do find that deceased was a native of China, aged sixty-five years, and that he came to his death from automatic action of a pick-axe in the hands of Patrick O'Raffetry, and was afterward chewed by a self-winding bull dog belonging to the same party, and that the whole thing was a mistake: Samuel Gospeler, Michael Snowskin, Christian Singpsalm, Henry Speakpiece, Teddy Hodporter."—*News Letter.*

Insurances.

DRESDEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR SEA, RIVER, AND LAND TRANSPORT, DRESDEN.

THE undersigned having been appointed General Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue policies of Insurance at the current rates of Premium.

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
General Agents in China.
6m 2193 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ ¾	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of.....5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of.....17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital.....£2,000,000, *Sterling.*
Total invested Funds upwards of 2,750,000 „
Annual Income „ „ 320,000 „

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited,
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

Insurances.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 750,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual Brokerage, this Association now returns to all policy holders *One-third of its yearly profits* on Insurance business, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1039 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 336

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ ¾	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 „

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months,	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months....	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Not exceeding..... 1 month	¼ per cent.
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Above 3 months, and not exceeding.....	6 „ ¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	1 „

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
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137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
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A. McIVER, *Agent,*
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